become most advanced in years; their industry was no more than sufficient to procure a maintenance for themselvas, and therefore he could, not have derived, even if he had desired, eny assistance from their kindness. The chaetless prospect which lay expanded before him; the mistortumes that had already befallen him and the desolate clustion in which he was then placed, must have impressed upon his mind the idea that to whatever country he-wont, it was impossible for his condition to become worse. In England, there was no hope. Every change only brought an acountiation of freen misfortunes. Borne down by pervery, and surconded by deficulties of every description, his candition appears to have been that of a ruined, hop-less can in this situation, many would have sat down discouraged, without a struggle. But despair and dismay appeared to form no part of Thomas Palme's character. His mind appears never to have been crushed by defeat, or elated by success. The unshaken fortitude which can smile on disappointment and danger, and look sersuely amides the tumuits of triumph, seems to have been the most prominent feature in his character. After the sale of his effects, he went to London, where, soon after his arrival, he obtained an introduction to Dr Franklin, who advised him to go to America; this advice was scoopted, and he sailed from England towards the end of the year 1714, and arrived in Paliadelphia about two months afterwards. Very shortly after his arrival in Philadelphia, he became acquainted with Mr Aitkin, a respectable bookseller of that town in Jasuary, 1776, Mr. Aitkin commenced the nublication of the Pennylegonia Magazine, of which Mr. Paine became the editor. Many of the pieces in this publication are truly elegant. The well known song on the leath of General Wolfe, appeared in an early number of his magazine; and it is unquestionably one of the most longe the defense of the cart, the difference which is necessary to lisence, and one of his incubrations, adverting to the long of the cart, the differe

The Collection of the Microscopy of Thomas of the Collection of the Microscopy of Thomas of the Collection of the Collet in which he had combasted and contract the greater portion of Mr. Burke's doctrines. About the medic of May he again went to France. On the 13th July, 1791, he returned to London, and prepared the second part of the "Rights of Man." He continued in England, quarrelling with the ministry upon the principles contained in his." Rights of Man." Hill about the middle of September, 1792, when a French deputation amounced to him in London, that the department of Calais had elecienism. He immediately preceeded to Dover, where he embarked for France, and in about three hours after arrived at Calais. From there he went to Paris, and took his seat as a member of the National Convention. He immediately as the satisfact of the committee for framing the new constitution. The quasilon of the trial of the king was then agitated, for which Mr Paine voted; but after the conviction, he streme unity opposed sentence of death upon the king; but being outvoiced a soled the 21st day of January 273. The National Assembly became divided into two parties of the death of the death

THE BALL. AND SUPPER.

The ball and supper on the occasion of this anniversary came off last night at the Minerya rooms. The ball-room presented a pleasing and interesting sight. Opposite the entrance was a portrait of Thomas Paine, by one of the first masters, evidently; and at one of the extremities of the hall was a portrait of Robert Owen, Esq. Escutcheons bearing the names of Voltaire, Volney

Pains, more than that of any other man, has revolutionized the world Compare its tone and sentiments with the Declaration of independence, by Thomas Jefferson, and you will readily trace the analogy; showing that Faine was the bold sugester of those ideas so nobly expressed by Jefferson, and so bravely carried out. The Congress and army of 1778. And has not the example of America—her success, her liberty, expressed by Jefferson, and so bravely carried out. The Congress and army of 1778. And has not the example of America—her success, her liberty, expressed by Jefferson, and so bravely carried out. The republican simplicity, her real glory, the equality and friendship of all her people, whether born here, or emigrated from other countries, the stability of her exelient government of the people—has, not all this furnished an example to oppressed nations, which shall make all thrones and inters totter to their fall? The good work is going on. The battle-gof liberty have been and will be fought, and fought successfully, too. The world is making, at the present time, the most wonderful efforts in that herculcan, but delightful labor, expressed by the word progression. Our own country is still progressing in the application of the great principles of liberty and equality; and shall not the people of other countries gather strength from our own example? We hear with delight that other nations, looking to us as the patterns of liberty and epity, are copying our institutions, and imitating our liberality. Even the Pope himself appears to have ought the enthusiasm of humanity, and we shall yet hear from the eternal city te deums and hosannabs to liberty. May the day speedily arrive, when the voice of freedom shall be heard from every quarter of the world. When mankind shall escape from the oppression, which has crushed them for agea! and shall walk forth, redeemed, disenthralled, rejoicing in that liberty which is their right—a right derived from nature and from God. Dr. Hour. then concluded by E. J. Webb and Thomas Phom

to equalize opinion, to expose the crafts of law, physic and divinity."

"Woman—Man's most sincero friend; his most cheering companion; his guardian in affliction; his consolation in the bour of trouble. Let us pity the unfortunate bachelor, who knows not the felicity of him blest with an amiable wife."

On the last tosat being given. Mrs. Rose, a Polish lady, as we were informed arose and addressed the company in a strain of pleasing elequence, and with great ability, of course in ardent support of those principles which characterise the votaries of the philosophy of Palue We regret that time will not allow us to give the remarks of Mrs. Rose. In substance, she said what we took to be undeniably true, that truth, instice, kindness love, hu-

We regret that time with not allow us to give the remarks of Mrs. Rose. In substance, she said what we took to be undeniably true, that truth, justice, kindness love, humanity, and all that is really good, is divine. That these principles were their principles, and therefore their principles were divine. Mrs. Rose having concluded, offered as a volunteer toast:—

"Robert Owen."

"Which was drank with three times three.

Numerous other volunteer toasts were then given, and some songs were sung by several amateurs, in the best style. Mr. Webb gave as a recitation a translation of one of Beranger's most effective poems. We were struck with its force and beauty of expression even in a translation. After an evening spent in a manner which may be called rational and intellectual, far more intellectual and more friendly, kindly, amiable and unaffected, than is in general to be met with at public dinners or suppers, the company at a late hour, or rather an early hour of the morn, gradually seattered towards their several homes, and we wended our way in a heavy rain to prepare our notes for the printer.

THE WEATHER.-The country surrounding us shares the mild weather we are enjoying. in Albany it is represented as April like; and we hear of asparagus and strawberries grown in the

mit him to do so, if he consents. Now take a physician who knows how to repair a watch and build a house, but knows nothing of the mechanism of the human frame, and will you trust your lives with him? I am coming to something presently. (Laughter) You will believe that this is a progressive age. It is a progressive age of the most astounding oredulicy. No one will doubt the fact that this is an age of progress, from the developments which the human mind has made in recent times. I only ask you to look at what has been achieved in physical science. That which above every thing cles characterises the present age, is the locomotive engine. You can, in a short time, go to the most distant places—you can commune with friends at remote points in a few minutes. The electric telegraph enables us to communicate with the rapidity of thought. Now, this, as I have already said, is an age of progress, and these are the evidences of it, but I insist that it is also an age of credulity. Will you believe that amid all these wonders, the human mind should be guilty of the gross absurdity of believing things, which common sense teaches them are absurd and ridiculous. For instance, a man robs the Almighty of his omniscience—you are told if you go to a certain man, or a certain feunie, and you will be told that he or she never visited. This, par excellence, is an age of progress. God himself, is alone endowed with the attributes of commiscience—he alone is ubiquitous—and yet there are people who believe in these turings. I am not fighting against any system; but all I wish you to understand is, that this being as age of oredulity, it requires great virtue to resist the fascinations of quackery. Oh, it is a wonderful temptation for a man who will be so far forgettil of what is due to human nature as to speculate with it, as brokers do with dollare! I say a man can make his fortune. You have a doctor for every illness. You have consumption doctors. Go through the streets, and see how the attendant will talk. He will feel your pulse. and made healthy blood. If you look at the blood after you see a physician the up the arm of a person from whom he has extracted it, and before any change in it is produced, you will perceive that it looks red, and, therefore, it is generally considered that the vital fluid is of that color, and the redness in it which you see is aupposed to be one of the essential elements of blood. Now, you will see in insects blood which is not red—the same in the blood of fishes and reptiles. As a general rule, the greater proportion of blood which circulates in thates is not red. Yet this blood which circulates in our own system is not red altogether; and when I come to speak of the manner in which our blood is circulated, I will show you that there is both red blood and dark blood, the latter being that which has lost its nutritious attributes. Again, you know there is a good deal said about the vitality of the blood; and on this subject let me inform you that there are many mistaken opinions about the vitality of the blood; and on this subject let mas inform you that there are may mistaken opinious abroad. Many consider it imprudent to draw blood; but it is like everything else. There is no principle which, if carried too far, will not end in absurdity. There is no man who thinks more of temperance than id, but let me assure you, that I have known men to disfrom drinking too much cold water. The principle is one thing, and the application of the principle is one thing, and the application of the principle is another. How to we prove the vitality of the blood? In this way, that the blood as it circulates in the system, it gives life to the organ by which they are developed and grow. Agaic; you take this blood and look at it. It is anomogeneous mass. Will you believe that it contains all the elements of life—and of the developments which the different organs require? And this is one of the most beautiful facts to physiciony. It contains earthy matter, formed alloumen and fatty matter, the Now what are the object and purposes of those different substances. The blood circulates through the system, and there is but one element in it which the bones require for their sustenance and growth. This is the sarthy matter, that is taken up by the bones in the economy of the state in the bones, that when the blood dreaming elements of it untouched? The fact is and of it about the system, and there is but one element in it which the bones is one that it is beautiful mystery in the economy of nature. When the blood flows among the unuseles, that for mit is one their own successful that the water is a beautiful mystery in the economy of the town when the blood flows among the unuseles, the formatic system is taken from the blood of successful the bones is not be required to their own existence; and you will be amused when I tell you, that the lask of all your brains is compensed with the contains and the work which it accomplishes—and great in erroy point of view as it deservedly is—it sinks into motiving when comp

The Suspended Banks.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

I respectfully represent that by reference to the 4th and 5th sections of the act entitled. An act to authorize the business of banking. Passed April 18, 1838, it will be seen that in case any person or association, possessing banking peivileges under said act, shall fail or refuse to pay their bills or notes, the comptroller is authorized, after public notice. "to sail at public auction, the public stocks piedged, or the bonds and mortis get assigned," for the security and payment of such bills or notes. There is no power in the comptroller to foreclose the mortgages, but only to sail them; and there may be a sacrifice on such sale, to the loss of oill holders, when the land itself would be abundant security, which might be available if there was a power in the comptroller to sell the lands when deemed essential to the sailty of the bill holders or public.

The notes of the "Atlas Bank of New York, at Clymer, Chautauque county," are now under protest, and a resort to the security will probably be necessary. In this case there is one large mortgage for \$65,000 covering several lots of land which might be sold separately on a foreclosure. It is obvious that there can be but few competitors for so large a mortgage, it is not susceptible of division, and the consequence will probably be that the mortgage will be sacrificed, and the bill holders injured. If the Comptroller had the power of foreclosure, he could sell the land in parcels. Many would become competitors for a large a mortgage, it is not susceptible of division, and the consequence will probably be that the mortgage will be sacrificed, and the bill holders injured. If the Comptroller had the power of foreclosure, he could sell the land in parcels. Many would become competitors for a lot, that could not for the bills in the market. This would be a reason why the Comptroller should never resert to a foreclosure instead of a sale, when he was not nikely to realize much more by a sale than

grines who gas This laboratory to the house. The region and include the property of the house to the region and the property of the house to the region and the property of the house to the region and the property of the house to the region and th

choir:— Oh! temperance, fair, celestial ray,
Bright herald of a new-born day,
Long did we need thy charming light
To chase away our darksome night.
The Rev. Dr. Tyno next addressed the meeting. He

Contemperance, and, essential ray, Bright heraid of a new born day, Long did we need thy charming light
The Rev. Dr. Tyxo mext addressed the meeting. He spoke as follows:—In looking arou d upon our assembly to-night, I cannot but think it is the most magnificent assembly I ever saw in this Tabernacie, and that for the cause of temperance. The speaker who has addressed you, hes called himself acen of temperance, and we have every confidence, for his very name gives evidence of that, for the very foundation of the cause in this city will ever be connected with the name of Lyman Beecher. The wors has almost adopped, but then it as not too late; the cause has now been connected with Christiani Y. It was when priests and Levius out, the good Samaritan came that the cause has now been connected with the cause of the reformation, when the father of my young friend raised the neason light, and like the electric fire, I sped from peletopole, until the great work was done. We now intend again to raise the standard, in connection with Christianity. Religion persones without it, and without it every moral cause. Must I see my son murdered by inches, and not rush to his rescue! I will use every effort, and as Moses skinned the badgers to cover the Tabernacle, so will I skin the indie, and call his to my ald, if his doctrice will help me. I have the right, and will work in the cause, and hope to see the day when the vertice will be my men chall is lordy robes, and with authority! If I see a fellow being drowning, shall be driven back by men chall is lordy robes, and with authority. If I see a fellow being drowning, shall be prevented from reculing him, because the name of the angulais in the harties of the war is not so much as wrought by inconsol that war is not so much as wrought by inconsol that war is not so much as wrought by inconsol that war is not so much as wrought by inconsol that war is not so much as a more of the angulais of the war is not so much as a my shall be driven back by men chall is lordy robes, and wit